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THE TEXAS GAZETTE.

"DIOS Y LIBERTAD."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY **GODWIN BROWN COTTEN**, AT SIX DOLLARS, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1830. NO. 9.

EDITED BY
ROBERT M. WILLIAMSON.

THE MAN IN THE BELL.

The following story is from the pen of Mr Brougham, the celebrated British statesman.

"In my younger days, bell-ringing was much more common among the young of ——, than is now. Nobody, I believe, practices there at present except servants of the church, and the melody has been much injured in consequence. Some fifty years ago, about twenty of us who dwelt in the vicinity of the Cathedral, formed a club, which used to *ring every* peal that was called for; and from continual practice and rivalry between us and a club attached to another steeple, and which tended considerably to sharpen our zeal, we became very Mozarts on our instruments. But my bell-ringing practice [illegible] by a singular accident, which not only [illegible] performance, but made even the sound of [illegible].

[illegible] I went with another into the belfrey for [illegible] prayers, but the second stroke we [illegible] showed us that the clapper of the bell we [illegible] muffled. Some one had been buried that [illegible] and it had been prepared of course, to ring a mournful note. We did not know of this, but the remedy was easy. "Jack," said my companion, "step up to the loft and cut off the hat;" for the way we had of muffling was by tying a piece of old hat, or of cloth, (the former was preferred,) to one side of the clapper, which deadened every second toll. I complied, and mounted into the belfrey, crept as usual into the bell where I began to cut away. The hat had been tied in some more complicated manner than usual, and I was perhaps three or four minutes getting it off; during which my companion below was hastily called away, by a message from his sweetheart I believe, but this is not material to my story. The person who called him was a brother of the club, who knowing that the time had come for ringing for service and not thinking that any one was above, began to pull. At this moment I was getting out, when I felt the bell moving; I guessed the reason at once—it was a moment of terror, but by hasty and almost convulsive effort, I succeeded in jumping down, and throwing myself on the flat of my back under the bell.

The room in which it was, was little more than sufficient to contain it, the bottom of the bell coming within a couple of feet of the floor lath. At that time I certainly was not so bulky as I am now; but as I lay it was within an inch of my face. I had not laid myself down a second when the ring began. It was a dreadful situation. Over me swung an immense mass of metal, one touch of which would have crushed me to pieces; the floor under me was principally composed of crazy laths, & if they gave way, I was precipitated to the distance of about fifty feet upon a loft, which would in all probability, have sunk under the impulse of my fall, and sent me to be dashed to atoms upon the marble floor of the chancel, an hundred feet below. I remembered—for fear is quick in recollection—how a common clock wright, a month before had fallen, and bursting thro' the steeple floors, driven in the ceiling of the porch, and even broken into a marble tombstone of a bishop who slept beneath. This was my first terror, but the ringing had not [illegible] minute, before a more awful and con[illegible] came on me. The deafening sound of [illegible] into my ears with a thunder which [illegible] their drums would crack. There was [illegible] of my body it did not thrill through; it entered my very soul; thought and reflection were almost utterly banished; I only retained the sensation of agonizing terror. Every moment I saw the bell within an inch of my face; & my eyes—I could not close them, tho' to look at the object was bitter as death—followed it instinctively in its oscillating [illegible] until it came back again. It was in vain I said to myself it can come no nearer at any time than it did at first; every time it descended, I endeavored to shrink into the very floor to avoid being buried in the down-sweeping mass; and then reflecting on the danger of pressing too weightily on my frail support, would cower up again as far as I dared.

At first my fears were mere matter of fact. I was afraid the pullies above me would give way, and let the bell plunge on me. At another time, the possibility of the clapper being shot out in some sweep, and dashing through my body, as I had seen a hammer glide through a door, flitted through my mind. The dread also, as I have already mentioned, of the *crazy* floor, tormented me, but these soon gave way to fears more unfounded, but more visionary, and of course more tremendous. The roaring of the bell confused my intellect, and my fancy soon began to teem with all sorts of strange and terrifying ideas. The bell pealing above, and opening its jaws with a hideous clamour, seemed to me at one time a raving *monster, raging to* devour me; at another, a whirlpool ready to suck me into its bellowing abyss. As I gazed on it, it assumed all shapes; it was a flying eagle, or rather a roc of the Arabian story-tellers, clapping its wings and screaming over me. As I looked upwards into it, it would appear to lengthen into indefinite extent, or to be twisted at the end into the spiral folds of the tail of flying dragon. Nor was the flaming breath, or fiery glance of that fabled animal, wanting to complete the picture. My eyes inflamed, bloodshot and glaring, invested the supposed monster with a full proportion of unholy light.

It would be endless were I merely to [illegible] all the fancies that possessed my mind. Every object that was hideous & roaring presented itself to my imagination. I often thought that I was in a hurricane at sea, and that the *vessel* in which I was embarked tossed me under with the most furious vehemence. The air, set in motion by the swinging of the bell, blew over me, nearly with the violence, and more than the thunder of a tempest; and the floor seemed to reel under me, as under a drunken man. But the most awful of all the ideas that seized on me were drawn from the supernatural. In the vast caverns of the bell hideous faces appeared, and glared down upon me with terrifying frowns, or with grinning mockery still more appalling. At last, the devil himself, accoutred, as in the common description of the evil spirit, with hoof, horn, and tail, and eyes of infernal lustre, made his appearance, and called on me to curse God and worship him, who was powerful to save me, and I tho't of the fate of the Santon Barsisa. Strenuously and desperately I defied him, and bade him begone. Reason, then for a moment resumed her sway, but it was only to fill me with fresh terror, just as the lightening dispels the gloom that surrounds the benighted mariner, but to show him that his vessel is driving on a rock, where she must inevitably be dashed to pieces. I found I was becoming delerious, and trembled lest reason should utterly desert me. This is at all times an agonizing thought, but it smote me then with tenfold agony. I feared lest, when utterly deprived of my senses, I should rise, to do which I was every moment tempted by that strange feeling which calls on a man, whose head is dizzy from standing on the battlement of a lofty castle, to precipitate himself from it, and the death would be instant and tremendous. When I thought of this I became desperate. I caught the floor with a grasp that drove the blood from my nails, and I yelled with the cry of despair. I called for help, I prayed, I shouted, but all the efforts of my voice were, of course, drowned in the bell. As it passed over my mouth, it occasionally echoed my cries, which mixed not with its own sound, but preserved their distinct character. Perhaps this was but fancy. To me, I know, they then sounded as if they were the shouting, howling, or laughing of the fiends with which my imagination had peopled the gloomy cave which swung over me.

You may accuse me of exaggerating my feelings, but I am not. Many a scene of dread have I since passed through, but they are nothing to the self-inflicted terror of this half hour. The ancients have doomed one of the damned in their Tartarus, to lie under a rock, which every moment seems descending to annihilate him—and an awful punishment it would be. But to this you add clamour as loud as if ten thousand furies were howling about you—a deafening uproar banishing reason, and driving you to madness, you must allow that the bitterness of the pang was rendered more terrible. There is no man, firm as his nerves may be, who could retain his courage in this situation.

In twenty minutes the ringing was done. Half of that time passed over me without power of computation; the other half appeared an age. When it ceased, I became gradually more quiet, but a new fear retained me. I knew that five minutes would elapse without ringing, but, at the end of that short time, the bell would be rung a second time, for five minutes more. I could not calculate time. A minute and an hour were of equal duration. I feared to rise, lest the five minutes should have elapsed, and the ringing be again commenced, in which case I should be crushed, before I could escape, against the walls or frame work of the bell. I therefore continued to lie down, cautiously shifting myself, however, with a careful gliding, so that my eyes no longer looked into the hollow. This was of itself a considerable relief. The cessation of the noise had, in a great measure, the effect of stupifying me, for my attention, being no longer occupied by the chimeras I had conjured up, began to flag. All that now distressed me was the constant expectation of the second ringing, for which, however, I settled myself with a kind of stupid resolution. I closed my eyes and clenched my teeth as firmly as if they were screwed in a vice. At last the dreaded moment came, and the first swing of the bell extorted a groan from me, as they say the most resolute victim screams at the sight of the rack, to which he is for the second time destined. After this, however, I lay silent & lethargic, without a thought. Wrapt in the defensive armor of stupidity, I defied the bell and its intonations. When it ceased, I was roused a little by the hope of escape. I did not however, decide on the step hastily, but, putting up my hand with the greatest caution, I touched the rim. Though the ringing had ceased, it was still tremulous from the sound, and shook under my hand, which instantly recoiled as from an electric jar. A quarter of an hour probably escaped before I again dared to make the experiment, and then I found it at rest. I determined to lose no time, fearing that I might have lain then already too long, and that the bell for evening service would catch me. This dread stimulated me, and I slipped out with the utmost rapidity and rose. I stood, I suppose, for a minute, looking with silly wonder on the place of my imprisonment, penetrated with joy at my escaping, but then rushed down the stony and irregular stair with the velocity of lightening, and arrived in the bell-ringer's room. This was the last act I had power to accomplish. I leant against the wall, motionless and deprived of thought, in which posture my companions found me, when in the course of a couple of hours, they returned to their occupation.

They were shocked, as well they might, at the figure before them. The wind of the bell had excoriated my face, and my dim and stupified eyes were fixed with a lack-lustre gaze in my raw eye-lids. My hands were torn and bleeding, my hair dishevelled, and my clothes tattered. They spoke to me, but I gave no answer. They shook me, but I remained insensible. They became alarmed, and hastened to remove me. He who had first gone up with me in the forenoon, met them as they carried me through the church yard, and through him, who was shocked at having, in some measure, occasioned the accident, the cause of my misfortune was discovered. I was put to bed at home, and remained three days delerious, but gradually recovered my senses. You may be sure the bell formed a prominent topic of my ravings, and if I heard a peal, they instantly increased to the

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...lence. Even when the delerium abated, ...was continually disturbed by imagined ...my dreams were haunted by the fancies ...st maddened me while in the steeple. My ...ed me to a house in the country, which ...tly distant from any place of worship, to ...m the apprehension of hearing the sound ...going bell; for what Alexander Selkirk, ...a poem, complained as a misfortune, was ...a blessing. Here I recovered; but even ...my recovery, the gale wafted the notes of ...ards me, I started with nervous apprehen... It a Mahometan hatred to all the bell tribe, ...the subjects of the commander of the ...norous voice of their Muezzin. Time ...and does the most of our follies, but, ...day, if by chance, my nerves be ...ioular tones of the Cathedral ...surprise me into a momentary

GAZETTE.

LIFE DE AUSTIN:

FEBRUARY 6, 1830.

...tial engagement of the Translator, ...of the present week, we are unable ...elers with the remainder of the co... ...ived by the last western mail, from ...was made in our last.

...every patriot Mexi... ...sensity, "the adoption of the ...Reserve," at Jalapa, by the ...every state in the Republic— ...the Sovereign Constitution, by ...istration, calls aloud for some ...to enforce its observance. We ...con... ...in this important ...nce that ere this, ...ore the quiet ...

...State ...de ...

...me to say. Diffident of my own abilities, I can promise but little, more than zeal and fidelity: I shall shrink from the performance of no duty however painful, shun no responsibility, however severe; my time and talents shall be devoted to your service, and, in pursuing the manly and steady course which my duty dictates, I shall, at least, be cheered and sustained by the consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles, which I shall bring with me into the arduous service. On your part, Gentlemen, I shall expect and need your kind and cordial co-operation, and that general confidence, without which, all the efforts of authority would be hung-dry; and I entreat you to afford me that aid and support in maintaining the established rules and orders of the House, so necessary to the character and dignity of its deliberations, and the dispatch of the business of the nation.

In assembling again to consider the condition of our beloved country, I seize the occasion to offer you my cordial congratulations upon its prosperity and happiness and the still more exalted destinies that await it. Whilst our relations with foreign Powers are distinguished by alliances and good will, which serve but to render our friendship more valuable to each, and more courted by all; our situation at home, under the influence of virtuous and patriotic counsels, is peaceful, united and happy. How long these blessings are to be enjoyed by us, and secured to our children, must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; the preservation of our happy union; and the virtuous, liberal, and enlightened administration of our free institutions.

...that our confederated Republic can only exist by the ...ies of common interest and brotherly attachment ...—by mutual forbearance and moderation, (collectively and individually) and by cherishing a devoted ...ion to liberty and union, must be apparent to every ...and mind: and as our fathers united their counsels and their arms, poured out their blood and treasure in the work of their common rights, and by the exertion of all ...of each, so must we if we intend to continue a free, ...succeeded in defending the liberties ...united and happy people, profit by their counsels and emulate their illustrious example.

How much will depend upon the conduct and deliberations of the National Legislature, and especially of this House, it is not necessary that I should admonish you. I need not, I am sure, remind you, gentlemen, that we are here the guardians and representatives of our entire country, and not of its local and partial interests: that National Legislation, to be permanently useful, must be just, liberal, enlightened and impartial: that ours is the high duty of protecting all, and not a part—of maintaining inviolably the public faith—of elevating the public credit and resources of the nation—of expending the public treasure with the same care and economy that we ...—of limiting ourselves within the ...constitutional powers, and regulating our ...by the great principles contained in that sa...tor, and cherishing in our hearts the senti...that the Union of the states cannot be too ...too watchfully cherished.

...great landmarks which suggest ...was proper to guide us in our ...By these means, gentlemen, we ...selves worthy of the high ...we shall endear to our peo... ...constitution and free in... ...union and ho... ...happiness, ...country.

EUROPE.

...British packet, with ...York of the De... ...left on the 14th ...Paris of ...

...is estab... ...of the ...

...100 vessels, of different ...

...have been seen on their way to the black sea from the Mediterranean.

Epirus is strictly blockaded by the Greeks.

Accounts from Turkey represent the condition of that country as gloomy; and the prospects of the Sultan as discouraging. Robberies and murders were frequent, and the Russians shewed no disposition to evacuate the invaded territories, till the indemnities should be paid, which could only be done by appropriating the pay of the Turkish troops.

Don Miguel's sisters were dangerously ill at the latter part of October, and strong suspicions were entertained that poison had been administered to them, but by whom it is left to conjecture.

Don Miguel had been recognized by the Court of Rome.

FRANCE.

From the tone of the French journals of both parties, as we find their remarks collected and reviewed in the Gazette de France, and from private letters infer that a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies may not irrationally be expected.—The speculations and predictions of the journals as to the ministry, are so various that we do not profess to understand them. As yet, Mr. Bourdonnaye seems to hold his ground.

A Telegraphic dispatch reached Paris on the 1st November, stating that the blockade of the Dardanelles, was raised on the 30th September.

The treaty between France and Hayti has been ratified, the independence of the republic entirely acknowledged, and commercial intercourse established on the basis of perfect reciprocity. The preparations for an expedition against Algiers are in active progress. It is intended to bombard the town with bombs and Congreve rockets.

Rome Oct. 22.—The special Commission appointed by the pope to try the members of a Society of Carbonari, arrested in the spring, who were 26 in number, after the most mature investigation and hearing of Counsel, passed sentence at the end of the month. Don Joseph Pacilli, of Madelena, as head of the old sectarian, and Grand Master of a new lodge of Carbonari, founded in Rome, 1825 was sentenced to death; one is sentenced to imprisonment in fort for life; 13 others for various periods, from twenty to five years; ten were dismissed on engaging to appear again if called upon; and one foreigner was ordered to quit the Papal dominions.

The Pope has commuted the sentence of death passed on the priest Fioth, into imprisonment for life in fort St. Leo.

ROCHESTER.—It is estimated says the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, that one hundred and twenty five thousand barrels of Flour have been manufactured in this village since the last harvest. This, allowing five bushels to the barrel, consumed 6,25000 bushels of wheat. It is understood, we believe, that more than one half of the wheat crop has been got out and sent off. We are happy to add that the farmer has received a fair price for his product, and the manufacturer has been liberally rewarded for his enterprize.

OUR MINISTER TO COLUMBIA.—We learn by the United States Telegraph, of Saturday, that despatches have been received at the Department of State, from Mr. Moore, our Minister to Columbia, which mention that his reception was highly gratifying and was characterized by distinguished kindness and courtesy.—Mr. Moore entered immediately upon the discharge of his official duties "and had already succeeded in accomplishing the instructions of his government by procuring the acknowledgment of the justice and validity of most the remaining claims of our citizens upon the Government to which he is accredited." Their settlement only awaited the usual official formalities.—The same result "with respect to the claims of the rest was confidently anticipated." His dispatches contain intelligence of a treaty of peace between Columbia and Peru. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.

Latest from England.—By the arrival yesterday of the brig *Jessie*, capt. Wilford, from Liverpool we have files of English papers, London to the ...Liverpool to the 17th, and Lloyd's List to the ...

The Cotton market was very active, and sales to a considerable extent had been made at an improvement of fully a 1-2d per lb. on American descriptions.

The Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers, of Thomas Jefferson, in 2 vols. was published in London, on the 14th ult.

According to accounts from Barcelona, that city has recently been visited by a tremendous tempest, that did immense mischief to the shipping, in the harbor. Afflicting details are expected from the Mediterranean.

Mr. McLean the American Minister, visited the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 13th at the foreign office.

An affair of honor lately took place at the King's Park, between Mr. Allen the proprietor of the Caledonia Mercury, and Mr. Ritchie of the Scotsman. The parties, after exchanging one shot, separated without any injury.

Mr. Bolard has been appointed the Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Baron Hullock.

The remainder of the French troops had returned from the Morea. The insalubrity of the climate had caused serious losses.

The French Navy consists at present, of 33 ships of the line, 41 frigates, 205 brigs &c. making a total of 79 vessels of all sizes. 20 ships of the line and 22 frigates will be on the stocks on the first of January next.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.

From Guayaquil.—The barque Peru, Cheever of Salem, arrived at Guayaquil, about the middle of July last, from Calao, and was discharging her cargo, when a demand was made by General Cordova, that Capt. Cheever should proceed forthwith to transport as many of his troops (with their baggage,) as could be received on board, to Piata. Captain C. remonstrated without effect and was compelled (without being allowed any time to arrange his business) to receive on board 335 men and women with their baggage, &c. and to sail for Piata, where she arrived in 9 days—having stopped at Puna to water, he was requested to receive on board the sick prisoners at the Hospital; but upon his avowing his determination sooner to abandon his vessel, he was permitted to proceed without them. The Peru, after landing these passengers at Piata, returned to Guayquil on the 6th August, and was at that place on the 29th to sail next day for Piata, and Calao.

Execution of Pirates.—We learn from Capt. Thurber, of the Experiment, at Providence, that on the 12th November seven pirates were shot at St. Johns, Porto Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, one American, named Samuel Campbell, belonging to Philadelphia who, is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hardened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost unconcern smoking segars and exhibiting entire indifference to their fate.

East from Rio Janeiro.—By the brig Andes, Capt. Blackfer, Rio Janeiro papers have been received at Boston to October 14. The frigates Imperatrice and Isabel, (says the Palladium,) had arrived at Rio, from Portsmouth, England, brought out the Empress of Brazil, the new wife of his Majesty Don Pedro; his daughter, the young queen of Portugal: and a great number of distinguished Noblemen. They were first saluted by a fleet of vessels, sent out to meet them, and escorted into port.—In consequence of these welcome arrivals, there were great rejoicing, and business had to give place to holidays.

The following is an extract of a letter published in the British Court Journal, on the subject of the purchase of Jerusalem by Barron Rotchschild.

KING ROTCHSCHILD.—The following curious extract is from a prive letter from Smyrna. We give it without note or comment.

The confidence of the children of Israel in the words of the Prophet has not been in vain; the temple of Solomon will be restored in all its splendor.—Baron Rothchild, who was accused of having gone to Rome to abjure the faith of his fathers, has merely passed through the city in his way Constantinople, where he is about to negociate a loan with the Porte. It is stated on good authority, that Baron Rothchild has engaged to furnish the Sultan the enormous sum of $500,000,000 piastres, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging, for himself and his successors, to yield to Baron Rothschild, forever, the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Isralites, who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniorities, and to give them, as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.

Thus the descendants of the Hebrews will at length have a country, and every friend of humanity must rejoice at the happy event. The poor Jews will cease to be victims of oppression and injustice. Glory to the great Baron Rothschild, who makes so noble a use of his ingots.

A little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland by Louis Bonaparte. All the Isralites who were employed in the various departments of the Dutch Administration, are to obtain superior posts under the Government of Jerusalem, and the expenses of their journey are to be paid them in advance.

A LIFE SAVED BY BRANDY.

For the first time in our lives, we have the pleasure to record an instance of the preservation of life by brandy. On Sunday afternoon the head waiter in one of our extensive boarding houses retired to his chamber for a short nap; and to protect himself from the cold, took with him a kettle of burning charcoal. As might have been expected, he was soon suffocated, and would have soon died had not one of the boarders been in want of some brandy. As it could not be had without possession of the keys, and as these were in the pocket of the head waiter, his situation was soon ascertained, and after three hours exertion, the flickering lamp of life was made to burn bright again. It is evident that if all the individuals had been members of the Temperance Society, the man would have died. We therefore pass this *life preserved* to the credit of spiritous liquors; which deducted from the 30,000 lost annually from the same cause, leaves a balance of 29,999.—N. York paper.

NOTICE.—We, the subscribers, pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not take *CUTTMONEY*, in payment for any debts due us, nor for any goods we may have to sell.

JOSEPH URBAN.
JAMES WHITESIDES.
COOPER & CHEVES.
OWEN H. STOUT.
WALTER C. WHITE.
J. C. PEYTON.
ALEXANDER BLAIR.
JOSEPH WHITE.
G. B. COTTEN.
J. NORTON
M'GEORGE & LANG.
J. W. MOORE.
D. GREGG
GEORGE DENNETT.
GEORGE ROBINSON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL, in this Town, for the term of one year, where will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar. Bourding can be had for children in a number of respectable families, on the most reasonable terms. The strictest attention to the improvement, manners and moral conduct of the pupils will be paid by the teacher, who solicits the patronage of a liberal public.

JAMES NORTON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830.

NOTICE.—Persons who may wish to employ an agent to select land for them, are notified that I offer my services to make selections for those who have received certificates of reception, as settlers in Austin's Colony. My charge, will be regulated on an interview with the person who employs me

SETH INGRAM.

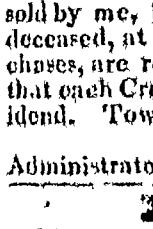
Jan. 23.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad from 14 to 18 years of age, who can read and write, and is somewhat acquainted with English grammar. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that I will attend at the Town of Austin, on the 4th of March next, to make titles to the purchasers, for the different tracts sold by me, belonging to the estate of Wm. Parker deceased, at which time, those indebted on said purchases, are requested to attend and make payment, that each Creditor of said Estate, may receive his dividend. Town of Austin, Jan. 1st 1830.

THOMAS M. DUKE.
Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Parker, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE.



WILL be sold at public sale, at the town of Harrisburg, on Saturday the 13th of February next, (if not disposed of at private sale, previous to that time) the schooner AUGUSTA, as she now lays, in Buffalo Bayou, with her Tackle, apparel, &c. She can be sent to sea at a small expense.—Terms—Payable in cows, horses, or *cash*. Apply to Captain P. Dunn, at Harrisburg, or the subscriber, at San Felipe de Austin,

Jan. 30—3 JOSEPH URBAN.

TO RENT,

The Plantation, formerly occupied by James Tumlinson.—ALSO—The Plantation, formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Tumlinson, Colorado.

WM. ROBINSON.

Jan. 30——tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed administrator of the vacant estate of Josiah Porter, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, to to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Jan. 30—3 JAMES KNIGHT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Peleg Eddy deceased, either by note, or otherwise, are hereby informed that unless they come forward, and settle the claims against them.—Said claims will be put in suit, in a month from this time.

Jan. 23. SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS,
the heirs

NOTICE.—Those who are indebted to Moore and McKinstry, by note or open account, are hereby notified that all claims that are not settled by the 15th of February next, will be put into the hands of the Alcalde for suit.—Said claims, are at present in the hands of the subscriber for collection, where those interested can call. SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS,

Jan. 23. Agent

NOTICE.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the Public, that he has lately removed his SCHOOL, for its better accommodation, to the Settlement of McNeil, and Westall, in Gulph Prairie. A commodious House, has been erected, very eligibly situated being surrounded by beautiful shades, and but ten miles distant from the Gulph shore, with no timber between to prevent a free circulation of the Sea Breeze, and no stagnant waters near, to render it deleterious to health. Scholars wishing to attend from a distance, can be accommodate with board and washing, in a number of respectable families, from six to ten dollars per month. Terms of Tuition.—Reading and Writing, $2, per month; English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Composition, Arithmatic, Natural Philosophy, $2,50 cents, per month; Moral Philosophy, Languages, and Mathematics, $4, per month. A strict attention to the interests of the School is faithfully promised, and public patronage humbly solicited by THOMAS J. PILGRIM.

Jan. 15, 1830.—3t.

TO RENT, for the Term of one year, THE PLANTATION, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Jackson, on Peach Creek. For terms apply to James Whitesides, Esq. at Austin, or the subscriber on the San Jacinto.

Jan. 15 1831 H. JACKSON Executor.

Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED.

NO. 9. THE TEXAS GAZETTE. VOL. I.

POETRY.

THE HUNTERS.

MEETING.

Where roam thy steps? Stranger, reply;—
—"To the wild woods I go,
Where the bright sun points through the sky,
West, west—with him I go."

What seek ye there?—"The forest wide,
The wild bird and the deer;
With Nature's self, alone I'll bide,
Rather than linger here."

But fear ye not the the panther's spring?
The hungry wolf and bear?
The fury of the tempest's wing?—
"Less than the tooth of care.

"Here is a friend—my rifle true;
Find better if ye can;
And I can brave the tempest through,
But not the strife of man."

Hie on thy way! and I'll with thee,
Strife, care, and guile behind;
Our hearts as fearless and as free
As the unchanging wind.

MORNING.

Comrades awake! the steeds are neighing,
The stirring leaves foretel the dawning;
Comrades awake! oh no delaying,
Sweet is the breath of opening morning.

Mount and away! where the white man never
The free earth trod, our journey lies;
And we must swim the fordless river
Ere evening darken o'er the skies.

Mount and away! the path lies clear,
We need not now the light of day;
But tangled brakes and swamps are near,
Where the black cypress clogs the way.

Our steeds are fresh; waste not the hour:
They'll bear us o'er the creek ere night;
And safely then at evening's hour,
We'll make our tent and strike our light.

EVENING.

The woods are dark; the night is near;
The bank is dry, the fountain clear;
And we will spread the bear-skin here;
Strike fire and fan the blaze!

Turn loose the steeds; long from our sight
They will not stray; but are dark night
They'll gather round our friendly light;
Strike fire and fan the blaze!

Now in close circle gathering,
Spread our light fare; and from the spring
In sweet gourd the clear draught bring;
Fan higher yet the blaze!

Then stretching our tired limbs to rest,
Without a care within the breast,
We'll sleep; and oh, our sleep how blest!
Fan higher yet the blaze! F. W.

BOARDING HOUSE,

BY

JOSEPH WHITE,

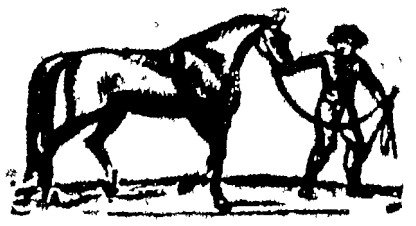
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *BOARDING HOUSE*, in the East end of the Town of Austin, near the Printing Office, where he will accommodate boarders either by the day or month. Transient persons will have every attention given both to themselves and their horses. His terms will be very moderate, and he hopes by assiduous attention to share a portion of public patronage.

JOSEPH WHITE.

Austin, 6 feb.—9t

BELLAIR.



THE fine blooded horse BELLAIR will stand the spring season, (commencing the first of March and ending the 31st of May) at the house of George Washington Singleton, on the San Bernard, at SIX DOLLARS THE SEASON, or TWELVE DOLLARS TO INSURE A FOAL, which will be received in cattle, delivered at the stand; at J. C. Peyton's, in the Town of Austin, at James W. Jones', Fort Settlement, or at Josiah H. Bell's, at Marion. All debts considered due at the expiration of the season.

BELLAIR is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, of fine form and action. His sire was a Gemas, his dam a Diomede; and is undoubtedly the best horse in this Colony.

Corn will be furnished at the stand at 75 cents per bushel; and persons leaving mares with me will be charged nothing extra for attention to them.

Those who are desirous of raising fine horses, are invited to call and examine the Bellair. Those who may prefer to make payments in other property than that mentioned above, will call on me, as I am disposed to accommodate as far as in power. Having purchased the Bellair, arrangements must be made with me personally.

OWEN H. STOUT.

Austin, February 6, 1830.

200 PESOS SE OFRECEN,

PARA DOS NEGROS esclavos, que fugaron de su amo, en principios del mes de abril del pasado año de 1829—Uno de dichos negros se llama

WILL,

Cosa de 6 pies de alto, 31 a 32 años de edad, su color es muy negro y tiene una cicatriz en al frente. El otro se llama

ADAM,

Cosa de 5 pies 4 ó 5 pulgadas de alto, entre 24 y 25 años de edad, el dedo indice de la mano izquierda esta casi cortada, su color inclina a ser mulato, y tiene una mira acrimonia. Qualquiera persona que los entragara a su amo que vive cosa de 7 leguas abajo de esta villa, recibirá dos cientos pesos d cien pesos por qualquiero de ellos.

JUAN RANDON.

Villa de Austin, el 6 de febrero de 1830.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Brazos, about 20 miles below this place, about the 1st of April, TWO NEGRO MEN, as follows:

WILL,

About 6 feet high, between 31 and 32 years of age; very black, has a small scar on his forehead,

ADAM,

About 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; between 24 and 25 years of age, has lost about one half of the fore finger on the left hand; a little inclined to be yellow; looks sour. Any person returning said negroes to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or one hundred dollars for either.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830-9t JOHN RANDON.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of *White & Harris*, or to the subscriber individually, are requested to pay the same during my absence to Mr. Joshua Fletcher, who is authorised to give receipts. Those indebted to the late firm of White & Harris are informed that all debts due them, if not paid before the 1st April next, will, on that day, be put into the hands of the Alcalde for collection, without any exception.

WALTER C. WHITE.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830—9 4t

FERRY.

THE subscriber having taken the FERRY at the Town of Austin, assures the public that every attention will be given to it. Persons crossing must *pay in hand*, as no credit can possibly be given.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Austin, Feb 6, 1830-9tf

NOTICE.—Benjamin Lindsey, Henry W. Johnson, George Tiel, Isaac Foster, K. Hoffman James A. E. Phelps, and those persons who are interested in labors of land, adjoining the upper part of the league belonging to the heirs of Elizabeth Tumbleson, deceased, on the west side of the Colorado River, (except Jesse Burnham) are hereby notified to appear, either in person, by agent or representative before the Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Austin, at their next session, on the first Monday in March, 1830—to give information relative to the improvements made upon the several tracts of land, heretofore granted to them by government, in order to enable the Ayuntamiento to judge how far the Colonization Law has been compled with, for the purpose of reporting the same. And the several gentlemen who have petitioned to become grantees of the aforesaid lands, are also notified to appear at the same time and place.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,

THOS. BARNETT, President.

THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro, tem.

Austin, Feb. 2, 1830.

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the first Saturday in March next, *ALL THE VACANT TOWN AND OUT LOTS*, in the Town of Austin, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Alcalde's office, upon a credit of six months The conditions of the sale are—that each town lot purchased must have have a house erected upon it within one year—and each out lot must be enclosed by a fence within the same time, from the day of sale.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,

THOS. BARNETT, President.

THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro. tem.

Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

AT a meeting of the Ayuntamiento, held in the Town of Austin, on Monday, the first day of February, 1830—It was ordered and decreed, that from and after that time, if any hog or hogs be found running at large, without a mark over one year old, in Austin's Colony, that such hog or hogs shall be deemed the property of any person who may find and mark them; and that any person may seize and kill said hog or hogs with impunity.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,

THOS. BARNETT, President.

THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro. tem.

Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Certificates of admission in the Colonies I am authorized by Government to settle, as also to transact any other business relative to the perfection of their titles, are informed that during my absence from this place, Mr. S. M. Williams, is authorized by me, to issue Certificates, and attend to all other matters connected with the location of Families.

The Surveyors have general instructions, to survey lands for those who have certificates of reception, as Settlers, and for no others—no attention or respect will be paid to settlements made by emigrants who do not report themselves in the manner stated in the notice of 20th November last.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

Jan 23.

THE TEXAS GAZETTE.

"DIOS Y LIBERTAD."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY **GODWIN BROWN COTTEN**, AT SIX DOLLARS, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1830. NO. [illegible]

EDITED BY
ROBERT M. WILLIAMSON.

From the Hartford Times.

TEXAS.

It is suggested, and we hope correctly, that the administration is negotiating for the acquisition of the province of Texas, from Mexico. This immense and fertile tract of country was negotiated away by that distinguished diplomatist Mr. Adams, in 1818 and '19, by which the frontier is brought within two hundred *miles* of New-Orleans, and the navigation of the Mississippi, so far back as the Arkansas and Red River, together with the free navigation of these rivers, is surrendered to whatever country may be in possession of the province of Texas. At present it belongs to Mexico, but the unsettled state of that country, and the hostile movements of Spain, render it not improbable that it may fall into European hands.

Whether this is contemplated, or whether it remains in possession of Mexico is matter of deep concern to the United States; and if it is possible to obtain a retrocession, we have full faith and confidence in the administration to believe that it will be effected. It is of the first importance to Orleans, the key of Western America.—That place should, above all others, be placed beyond the reach of danger, for its fall would not only be destructive to the west, but would involve the permanency of the Union. It would be taking from the whole valley of the Mississippi, and its tributaries, their depot, their outlet, and their only market. All danger, therefore, and all apprehension of danger, should be removed from that important post. Should it remain in the hands of the Mexicans, which may be considered as uncertain, it will eventually lead to serious difficulties between this country and that flourishing republic. It is not to be supposed that the two countries will remain in their *present states*, but as they become settled and vigorous, and flourishing in the vicinity of the present uninhabited boundaries, we may anticipate the difficulties that always arise on frontiers with but little more than local boundaries.

It was certainly one of the most *unfortunate* acts of Mr. Adams' unfortunate public life, that he should have suffered himself to have been overreached by Don Onis, the Spanish Minister, and without consideration or reflection, for we have no disposition to impute guilt, have given away so large a portion of that country, which Mr. Jefferson acquired in his administration. The Texas embrace an area of about 350,000 square miles, more than five times as much as all the New-England states, with a soil unusually fertile, watered by innumerable rivers, and with a climate salubrious beyond any of the southern parts of the Union. It was unfortunate in thus ceding away this valuable and interesting country, not only from the actual loss to the United States, but because it has brought a right to navigate our rivers, and open the invasion of the Lower Mississippi from above. In addition to this we have lost the harbors on the Gulf of Mexico which lie between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, together with the free navigation of the Upper Red River, and Arkansas.

"Under present circumstances, it is believed that the Government will make an effort to obtain from Mexico, a cession of this important province, and every friend to his country, it *would be supposed*, wished them success. But we have been mortified, to witness objections urged in some of the federal prints of New-England, against the measure. The Mexican government is somewhat embarrassed, and they set little or no value on those lands, and if disposed to cede them to us, it would be the height of folly on our part not to take them. The value of the lands to this government would more than ten times pay the purchase money, which would be [illegible] required. It would be, say some of our local politicians, adding to the number of the Southern States—we consider it would be adding to the union, in territory, wealth, population and resources, and as such we may be permitted to hope that the administration will spare no efforts to obtain its retrocession.

A RENCONTRE AT VERSAILLES.*

"Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence;
Tout est ici illusion."—*French Song.*

No place I have visited in Europe has afforded me more numerous and varied recollections than the Palace of Versailles. Here the Augustus of France held his court, the most splendid of the continent. Corneille, Racine, Bossuet and Moliere have walked these noble apartments—Maintenon, La Valliere and beauties innumerable, have graced them with their presence. De Pompadour and Du Barry, of infamous memory, also paced haughtily these corridors in the succeeding reign; and from this regal dwelling the descendent of Capet was dragged by an infuriate populace, to be at length consigned to the guillotine. This melancholy thought had taken possession of my mind the last time I visited the Chateau. On entering the Grand Orangery, and whilst examining the magnificent collection, I observed a gentleman sitting under the celebrated orange tree, which tradition affirms was planted in 1559, by the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was occupied in tracing over a small map of the environs. Disturbed by my approach, he raised his head—Louis XVI., I thought was before me—he seemed to have left the dwellings of the dead, and was still employing his time in his favorite pursuit, the study of geography. This person bore a striking resemblance to the portraits I had seen of the unfortunate monarch, but his countenance was more handsome, his features mild and expressive of benevolence. A sentiment of awe ran across me—I stood like one in presence of majesty. The stranger perceived my embarrassment, but did not, of course, divine the cause; he laid aside the map, and, guessing from my dress that I was an Englishman, politely rose from his seat, and in a mild tone, inquired whether I was looking for the orange tree denominated "Francis the Second?" Upon my answering in the affirmative, he pointed to it, and referring to the probability of its havig been planted by the hands of a sovereign, he said, "that little doubt could be enterained as to the fact: you English gentlemen," he added, "keep a genealogical list, whereby you trace the pedigree of your race horses; and before the Revolution, a register, which I have in my possession, was preserved by the Director of the Royal Garden, in which were carefully inscribed the names of the most celebrated and luxuriant trees, and the persons by whom they were planted. Yonder case, marked 24, bears the name of *Madame La Valliere*, still *fresh and beautiful* as was the lovely horticulturist; by its side stands another, called Madame de Pompadour, a perfect prototype of this woman—tall, majestic, but impaired with age, notwithstanding the art that has been used in plastering over its withered branches, to prevent the further decay. Residing in the vicinity of this Chateau, I often come into the Orangery, and sit for hours under the shade of these fine exotics. I mentioned the name of Monsieur de B., whose house was about a mile from the park, and told him I was going to dine there. "That gentleman is one of my friends," replied he; "I will, if you permit, accompany you thither, being on such terms with that excellent man, that I can, without being deemed an obtruder, take my soup with him to-day." We proceeded together through the gardens, *and passing* the Grand Trianon, he said, "I once had the intention of purchasing this fine edifice, but I resisted the temptation, thinking that, in these stormy times, it would be more prudent to remain secluded, having already made my*self sufficiently conspicuous* to dread another commotion."—We spoke of England and her constitution; with the nature of the latter, he seemed to be perfectly conversant. The name of Charles Fox suggested the following remarks:—

"He was in Paris in 180[illegible], I called upon him twice at his hotel in Rue Richilieu, but was not so fortunate as to find him at home, or at least visible. I left a note for him in the following terms: 'I beg to present my respects to Mr. Fox, and as I have always had a veneration for his character, which is known and admired by every Republican, I request the honor of his company, and to name some morning for breakfasting with me, being extremely desirous to become acquainted with Mr. Fox.' I received for answer, 'that the short time that he had to remain in Paris would not allow him the pleasure of accepting my *invitation*.'—The truth, however, [illegible] continued the stranger, "that Mr Fox's visits [illegible] Tuileries were a preclusion of republican acquaintance."

We arrived at the house of our mutual friend, and during the dinner, the conversation turned upon the [illegible] topics—the merits of Talma and Fleury—the beauty, and success of Mademoiselle Georges. Coffee was served. "I did not know you were acquainted with the gentleman who is now relating a facetious anecdote," said my friend [illegible]. "Nor am I: we met each other fortuitously in the Orangery of Versailles." "Do you know his name?" "No." "Then you will be surprised to learn that you have been conversing with one of the most extraordinary and celebrated men of the [illegible]—General Santerre." "Good God!" exclaimed I, letting a cup of coffee fall to the ground, "is that man, who bears so [illegible] a likeness to the King of France, the individual who assisted at his execution? the same person who commanded the attack on the Bastile, and led the citizens against the Tuileries on that dreadful day the 10th of August?" "He was, you know, the Commander in Chief of the National Guards when the King perished on the scaffold."

I now beheld the man with horror. These terrific words addressed to the Monarch, when orders were given to beat the drums"—"You are brought here to die, not to speak!" sounded in my ears like a clap of thunder. I retired to another room, and shuddered at the idea of being under the same roof with such a being. I remained for some time absorbed in thought and was only aroused from my reverie by the approach of Santerre himself. He perceived an alteration in my looks, when he came near, yet in the same gentlemanly manner, which distinguished him, he thus addressed me: "I understand your feelings, you deem me a monster, who shed the blood of his Sovereign. History may perhaps vomit forth my name with horror. Do not, however, believe I am so bad as my enemies have depicted me. The heaviest charge brought is the expressions attributed to me at the foot of the scaffold. I declare to heaven, that I never used such language:—I ordered the drums to beat, 'tis true, when the King addressing the multitude, exclaimed—'Mon Peuple!' But as Commander in Chief, it had come to my knowledge, that upwards of 500 well known persons of the ancienne noblesse were present, and were prepared to cry out for mercy. I observed, also, a powerfull body of Marseillois, armed with poignards, who were watching them, and every one of the former would have been sacrificed, had a favorable word to the monarch been uttered: it was for the most humane motives, therefore, and not to distress the King in his last moments, that I ordered the drums to beat. I deplored this lamentable event as much as any man in France, and my subsequent conduct in La Vendee, when appointed to act against the rebels, proves that, with every opportunity of exerising cruelty, I refrained from excess, and was even blamed by the Directory, for not employing more severe measures. I went several times to the Temple whilst the King was confined there, and urged certain measures he ought to pursue to save himself. I [illegible] at one time he would have acceded to my suggestions, but the Queen interposed; had it not been for this circumstance, the King would have been liberated. So true is the fact I state, that only the day previous to the Queen's trial, she thus addressed me: 'I believe you are an

[illegible] taken you[illegible] money; but do [illegible] grateful [illegible] your [illegible]

[illegible] patriots, who, by their [illegible] the safeguards of the Con[illegible] deservedly distinguished for [illegible] who, by

[illegible] may be [illegible] the chief [illegible] ted with the [illegible] to quiet, forever, [illegible] cabinet is doubtless made up of [illegible] country: Mr. Alaman, Minister of State, has [illegible] ously discharged the duties of that office with [illegible] ability—and Mr. Mangino, Minister of Hac[illegible] will, if it is practicable, redeem the credit of the [illegible] tion from the deplorable state to which it has been reduced; General Teran, Minister of War, stands deservedly high in Mexico, and will no doubt [illegible] an able Minister. We, therefore, hope much from the present cabinet.

Withdrawing ourselves from the scenes of Mex[illegible] and briefly examining our situation at home, we find our Colony in a prosperous situation, and perhaps nothing would tend to add to our prosperity and strength at present more, than that the government should settle down into its full vigor, and confidence and tranquility restored. Various are the causes why our infant Colony has never felt the [illegible] arm of Government, and in our remote [illegible] even under the most profound tranquillity [illegible] not expect much to be done for [illegible] internal improvement requires [illegible] situation of [illegible] The [illegible] Colony [illegible] ing to ask [illegible] But we feel persuaded, if our [illegible] ered by the General Government, it would find an o-

[illegible] ening for the influence of its paternal arm, as no doubt can exist, but that we would receive much benefit by some judicious exemptions, in favor of the [illegible], or Texas in general, that could in no way [illegible] with the public weal, or the national treasury [illegible] for which the action, at no distant day, [illegible] benefit an hundred fold.

[illegible] difficulties are to be encountered in the establishment of a new country, and before it can prosper these difficulties must be overcome. And as it is no [illegible] which need be necessary, to shake [illegible] purchased much inconvenience [illegible] of some supplies, if not necessary [illegible] to go to our habits; [illegible] in limited quantities, they [illegible] the prices for our results.—[illegible] Tariff would hint our [illegible] considerably, [illegible] could not injure our revenue.

The following points of the late events in Mexico, [illegible] from the last papers, are furnished for [illegible] of the inhabitants of this Colony:—

[illegible] of the Proclamation of the Army of [illegible], in Jalapa, of the 4th December last, Congress, [illegible] in extraordinary session. The president [illegible] his extraordinary faculties, [illegible] asked permission to place himself at the head of the army. The [illegible] granted him to continue [illegible] to the 1st January; the senate, though [illegible] immediately renounce them; [illegible] approved by the ruling body [illegible] and issued the decree; both [illegible] their sessions on the 16th; [illegible] with observations; the [illegible] committee [illegible] as it is pro[illegible] tution, and [illegible]

[illegible] 19 and 12[illegible] were killed, among them a captain who [illegible] the palace. By midday all was quiet and tranquil; not a robbery committed; all was cheerfulness.

On the same day, the Council of Government appointed General Quintanar and Lucas Alaman, associates with Velez, President of the Supreme Court, to exercise the Executive Power. Mr. Zalava was arrested in the Mint; he was removed to the Guard-House, and in four days was permitted to go to his house under guard. He has requested a passport for the United States of the North.

[illegible] all this, General Santa Ana issued a manifesto, protesting that his corpse should be passed over before the Presidency should be taken from Guerrero. He went to Vera Cruz, where he assembled some troops; took charge of the Government, and arrived at Jalapa with 300 men. The Congress of the State gave him extraordinary faculties; and although he used every exertion to recruit men, he succeeded in uniting only about 800 to 1000, including militia.

When General Guerrero was informed of the occurrences in Mexico, on the 23d—he said he did not wish one drop of blood shed on his account, and that he would [illegible] to a town and wait the disposition of Congress. He left the army under the command of General Mora; and the day after the army proclaimed in favor of the *Plan*. The greater part of General Guerrero's escort deserted from him, and he arrived at Tixtla, with about 12 men, under considerable chagrine at being abandoned by those of his party.

The Vice-President, General Bustamente, arrived in Mexico on the 31st December, and on the 1st of January, assisted at the opening of Congress. The Senate approved a plan declaring National the Proclamation of Jalapa.

On the 4th of January an express was received in Mexico, from the Castle of Perote, giving information that 200 dragoons, that Santa Ana had placed against the fort, had declared in favor of the *Plan*, and had delivered themselves up as prisoners, as a [illegible] of their good faith.

[illegible] the morning of the 6th the Government received [illegible] from Santa Ana; [illegible] the Supreme authority [illegible] opposition.

[illegible] most important States of the Republic, such as [illegible], Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Guatemala, Tuxtla, Vera Cruz and Ojaca had acknowledged the new Government.

General Bustamante had appointed Mr. Alaman, Minister of State; General Teran, Minister of War and Marine; Don Rafael Mangino, Minister of the Treasury; and Don Pablo Espinosa, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The old Ministers Vieyra, Bocanegra, Montezuma, and Herrera have retired to their houses, without any [illegible] a word to them.

The above is a statement of affairs up to the 8th of January.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE [illegible] TO ITS INHABITANTS.

Mexicans.—A paramount duty, [illegible] and my natural [illegible] has placed me to [illegible] Called by the [illegible] at the instance of the Representatives [illegible] by the Constitution [illegible] Laws, and the wishes of the Nation, [illegible] in [illegible] other dutied [illegible] the [illegible] of the Administration [illegible] and [illegible] destroyed, and never there [illegible] in the [illegible] of legislation and reform. [illegible] would I give out half of my existence to [illegible] a charge, and in exchange, [illegible] other [illegible] in domestic quiet, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Nation. [illegible] vigor, and [illegible] restored.

Consummated by the inhabitants the work which, as a citizen-soldier, I commenced; for rapidly and universally all have confirmed that the proclamation of the army was nothing more than the true echo of their free wishes, I have hung up my arms, which fortunately are now useles, and I resign myself to sacrifice my life and my quiet in other risks, and other exercise, to which I have never had an inclination, and never have been dazzled by them, and which, while they last, I shall look upon as an honorable misfortune, and shall hope for their termination.

You know me well, Fellow-Citizens. I have given to you almost as many proofs of my veracity, disinterestedness, and adhesion to the public weal, as are the various actions of my life. I have sword at the head of the army, before the National Representation, and at various times, to observe, and cause to be observed, the sacred Code of our Liberties, & the laws emanating from and founded on it. THIS IS MY DUTY—rest secure that I will draw my last gasp, ere I will be wanting to it, and separate myself from *what I owe to you, to my* honor, and above all, to the Supreme Being, witness of my promises, and infallible judge of the rectitude and purity of my intentions.—Mexico, 1st January, 1830.

ANASTACIO BUSTAMENTE.

ADDRESS

Delivered by His Excellency Anastacio Bustamente Vice-President of the Republic, on assuming the exercise of the Supreme Executive Power, at the opening of the ordinary sessions of Congress, on the 1st of January, 1830.

Citizen Deputies and Senators—Without even having shaken from me the dust of the road, or rested from the fatigue of a rapid journey, I present myself before the august Houses of the Congress of the Nation, on this happy day, on which must commence your Legislative tasks, from which the Nation hopes to see cicatrized its wounds, and convalesce from the enormous evils which afflict it. I will not give you an account of the state of public affairs, at the head of which our sacred Code this day places me—because you are better acquainted with them than myself. Neither will I detain myself in detailing to you the wants and desires of the army, which I have had the honor to command, as they require more publicity & will form the matter of a Manifesto, which I shall speedily publish—I therefore confine myself in congratulating, in union with you, Fathers of the Country, that the Republic sees now lighting up, the Aurora of solid felicity, which it expects from your wisdom & firmness. I assure you that all my faculties shall unite to assist you in the glorious undertaking; and that the Executive will always be true to the oaths he has taken.

Supreme Government of the State of Vera Cruz.

I received the official note of your Excellency, of the 29th of December last, with the Gazettes and Pamphlets you mention; and by these I am informed of the part taken by the division, which left Mexico under the orders of His Excellency General Don Vincente Guerrero. The part taken by this division, *and the magnanimous manner in which the "Plan of the Army of Reserve"* has been adhered to by various states of the federation convince me that the order of things is not now the same, as when I resolved to abandon my hacienda, making a sacrifice proportionate to the magnitude of the disease which afflicted me, and placed myself at the head of the army. It was [illegible] on account of these repeated requests made to me, I lend to the legitimate Government [illegible] free and expressed will of the [illegible] of Mexico. It was [illegible] Excellency the President, Don [illegible] station to which he has [illegible] that same free will; and I was disposed to [illegible] every cost, as manifested in my address to my fellow citizens; and I immediately adopted the measures I conceived most secure for the purpose. To-day it appears that His Excellency himself (or pretending called his rights) has determined to [illegible] the public weal, and for that purpose has [illegible] the troops under his command to march to the capital, and place themselves [illegible] order of the Provisional Executive power; and that [illegible] their march, have declared themselves in favor of said *Plan*. In virtue of which has called the only object that caused the re-union of these forces under my command, which was to sustain the legitimate Presidency of His Excellency General Don Vincente Guerrero—and consequently these forces conforming to the general wish, clearly manifested, commence to disband, and render their obedience to the Provisional Executive Power, established in that capital.

The Honorable Legislature of this State, has agreed, on its part, as you will perceive by the annexed decree, which I enclose to you, that the State submits to the resolutions of the General Congress in every thing which, in accord with its faculties, it may think proper to adopt as necessary to the National interest [illegible] circumstances. This is done every [illegible] State could do, to benefit the well [illegible] nation, and to avoid unprofitable blood shed, [illegible] would only serve to augment the number of public evils, and the most perfect tranquility exists without fear of its being disturbed.—As regards myself, finding that I am [illegible] attacked with infirmity, I am compelled to retire to the bosom of my family, to attend to my restoration, which will never be possible for me [illegible] am occupied in public affairs. Therefore, I immediately renounce the Government of the State, of which the Vice-Governor will take charge, until some other provision is made. You will, therefore, be pleased to make all this known to the Supreme Executive Power, for its information and corresponding effects; at the same time, offering my high consideration.—God and Liberty.—[illegible] Jan. 1830.—Antonio Lopez de Santa [illegible].—To the Provisional Minister of Relations.

NOTICE.—We the subscribers pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not take *CUT MONEY*, in payment for any debts due us, or for goods we may have to sell.

[illegible]

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL, in this Town, for the term of one year, where will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar. [illegible] can be [illegible] children [illegible] a number of [illegible] lies, on the most reasonable [illegible] attention to the [illegible] and moral conduct of the pupils will be paid by the teacher, who solicits the patronage of a liberal public.

JAMES NORTON.

Austin, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] for Three [illegible] Arrangement [illegible] drawing [illegible] myself [illegible] Zeno Phillips, dated [illegible] one for Two Hundred Dollars, payable [illegible] 1832, and one for one hundred dollars [illegible] on the same day; the other [illegible] payable on the 1st of [illegible] to pay the same [illegible] notes were [illegible] payable [illegible] THOMAS PAYTON.

[illegible] February 7, 1830.

[illegible] Texas [illegible] fear, THE [illegible] estate of the late [illegible] For terms [illegible] Austin, or the [illegible] Editor.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that [illegible] the Town of Austin, on the [illegible] next, to make title to purchasers, [illegible] tracts [illegible] Parker [illegible] Creek [illegible] Town [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bayou, [illegible] to set at [illegible]

[illegible]

James [illegible] Phelps, [illegible] the [illegible] bleson, deceased, on the [illegible] ver, (except James Barr[illegible]) appear, either in person [illegible] before the Ayuntamiento [illegible] tin, [illegible] their [illegible] March, 1830. [illegible] improvements [illegible] upon the [illegible] heretofore [illegible] to [illegible] to enable the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] having been appointed [illegible] of the vacant estate of Josiah Porter, [illegible] notice is hereby given, to to all [illegible] said estate, to make payment. [illegible] claims against said estate are [illegible] to bring them forward, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Jan. 30—3 JAMES KNIGHT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Paleg Eddy deceased, either by note, or otherwise, are hereby informed that unless they come forward, and settle the claims against them,—Said claims will be put in suit, in a month from this time.

Jan. 23. SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, Attorney in fact the heirs.

NOTICE.—Persons who may wish to employ an agent to select Land for them, are notified that I have received certificates of reception, as settlers in Austin's Colony. My charge, will be regulated on an interview with the person who employs me.

SETH INGRAM.

Jan. 23.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write, and is somewhat acquainted with English grammar. Apply at the Office.

[illegible] FOR THE [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF BYRON.

I.

Cold, cold, thou mighty master of the lyre!
Before whom earth and ocean bowed; the seraph choir,
Burst from their everlasting, bright abode,
To feel thy music and breathe thy fire.

II.

Thy soul was fathomless as the deep sea,
Whose heave affrighted nations; yet 'twas free,
As song dove dancing on the summer air;
Fraught of mankind! and bound in no degree,
Greece was thy home, and liberty thy prayer.

III.

Fame hung upon thy lips; but 'long thy veins,
Ferm like water o'er the parched earth;
On thy pale marble brow it gleamed awhile,
Then sunk in darkness, strangled in the birth
At thy proud name was freedom's flag unfurled,
Ere Greece had woke the slumber of the world,

IV.

In the long line of ages thou shalt stand,
As one most glorious on the roll of fame;
Immortal honors come at thy command,
For all that genius, or that wit can claim
Watered with tears, yet still the brightest name.

The *Advantages of going to Law*, are admirably "hit" in the annexed lines from the New England Farmer.

As Upper and a Lower Mill
Fell out about their water;
So far they went, that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by each engaged,
And hotly they contended;
When fees grew slack, the war they waged,
They judged were better ended.

The heavy costs crushing mill,
Were settled without pother—
One lawyer took the Upper Mill,
The Lower, took the other.

THE MORNING STAR.

"I am the root and offspring of David, and the Bright and Morning Star."

"Benighted on the troublesome main,
While warring terrors clothe the sky;
The trembling voyager strives in vain,
And nought but black despair is nigh—
When lo, a gem of peerless light,
With radiant splendour shines afar;
And through the clouds of darkest night,
Appears the Bright and Morning Star.

"With joy he greets the cheering ray,
That beams on ocean's weary breast;
Precursor of a smiling day,
It calls his fears to peaceful rest—
No more in peril doth he roam,
For night and danger, now are far;
With steady helm he enters home,
His guide the Bright and Morning Star.

"Thus when affliction's billows roll,
The waves of sorrow, and of sin,
And all is dark and drear within—
The Dawn, whispering strains of peace,
Drives every doubt and fear afar;
He hails the raging tempest cease,
And shines the Bright and Morning Star."

"BETTER TIMES."

During our Revolutionary War, a gentleman of a neighboring town who was the owner of several successful privateers, one of which had captured a rich gilt silver bowl, with several casks of the choicest wines, intended for the Governor General of the Canadas, on returning from a visit to Boston rather unexpectedly, found his servants collected in his cellar with a number of invited colored guests quaffing his best wine from the rich bowl, to the toast of "Better Times." This was rather too much for even his philanthropy and good nature to bear, and breaking from his concealment, he exclaimed,—"What, ye black dogs,—do ye want better times, than to drink Madeira wine out of a gilt bowl. Take another draught, and begone."

This authentic anecdote reminds us of a toast lately given at a Fair in our neighborhood:

"HARD TIMES.—More money than we can loan at legal interest. *More food than we can eat or give away; and more clothing than we can wear or sell.*" [Boston Centinel.

FARMER'S HOTEL,

BY

JOSEPH WHITE,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *BOARDING HOUSE*, in the East end of the Town of Austin, near the Printing Office, where he will accommodate boarders either by the day or month. Permanent persons will have every attention given both to themselves and their horses. His terms will be very moderate, and he hopes by assiduous attention to share a portion of public patronage.

JOSEPH WHITE.

Austin, 6, 4t.—9tf

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Brazos, about 20 miles below this place, about the 1st of April, TWO NEGRO MEN, as follows:

WILL,

About 6 feet high, between 31 and 32 years of age; very black, has a small scar on his forehead.

ADAM,

About 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; between 24 and 25 years of age, has lost about one half of the fore finger on the left hand; a little inclined to be yellow; looks sour. Any person returning said negroes to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or one hundred dollars for either.

JOHN RANDON.

Austin, Feb. 8, 1830.—9tf

200 PESOS DE OFRECEN,

PARA LOS ALMACENES, que se vendie en Austin, en cincuenta del mes de abril del pasado año de 1829—Uno de dichos negros se llama

WILL,

Casi de 5 pies de alto, 31 a 32 años de edad, su color es muy negro y tiene una cicatriz en el frente. El otro se llama

ADAM,

Casa de 5 pies 4 ó 5 pulgadas de alto, entre 24 y 25 años de edad, el dedo indice de la mano izquierda esta casi cortada, su color inclina a ser moreno, y tiene una mirada cremonia. Qualquiera persona que los entregara a su amo que vive cerca de 7 leguas abajo [illegible] recibira los [illegible] de [illegible] por [illegible]

Villa de Austin, el 8 de febrero de 1830.

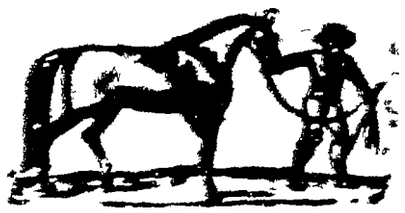
PERSONS wishing to obtain Certificates of admission in the Colonies I am authorized by Government to settle, as also to transact any other business relating to the perfection of their titles, are informed that during my absence from this place Mr. S. M. Williams, is authorized by me, to issue Certificates, and attend to all other matters connected with the location of Families.

The Surveyors have general instructions to survey lands for those who have certificates of exception, as Settlers, and for no others—no satisfactory respect will be paid to settlements made by emigrants who do not report themselves in the manner stated in the notice of 28th November last.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

Jan 23.

BELLAIR.



THE fine blooded horse BELLAIR will stand the ensuing spring season, (commencing the first of March and ending the 31st of May) at the house of George Washington Singleton, on the San Bernard, at SIX DOLLARS THE SEASON, or TWELVE DOLLARS TO INSURE A FOAL, which will be received in cattle, delivered at the stand; at J. C. Peyton's, in the Town of Austin; at James W. Jones', Fort Settlement, or at Josiah H. Bell's, at Marion. All debts considered due at the expiration of the season.

BELLAIR is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, of fine form and action. His sire was a Genus, his dam a Diomede; and is undoubtedly the best horse in this Colony.

Corn will be furnished at the stand at 75 cents per bushel; and persons leaving mares with me will be *charged nothing extra for attention to them.*

Those who are desirous of raising fine horses, are invited to call and examine the Bellair. Those who may prefer to make payments in other property than that mentioned above, will call on me, as I am disposed to accommodate as far as in power. Having purchased the Bellair, arrangements must be made with me personally.

OWEN H. STOUT.

Austin, February 6, 1830.

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the first Saturday in March next, *ALL THE VACANT TOWN AND OUT LOTS*, in the Town of Austin, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Alcalde's office, upon a credit of six months. The conditions of the sale are—that each town lot purchaser must have have a house erected upon it within one year—and each out lot must be enclosed by a fence within the same time, from the day of sale.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,

THOS. BARNETT, President.

THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro tem.

Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

AT a meeting of the Ayuntamiento, held in the Town of Austin, on Monday, the first day of February, 1830—It was ordered and decreed, that from and after that time, if any hog or hogs be found running at large, without a mark over one year old, in Austin's Colony, that such hog or hogs shall be deemed the property of any person who may find and mark them; and that any person may seize and kill said hog or hogs with impunity.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,

THOS. BARNETT, President.

THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro tem.

Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of White & Harris, or to the subscriber individually, are requested to pay the same during my absence to Mr. Joshua Fletcher, who is authorized to give receipts. Those indebted to the late firm of White & Harris are informed that all obligations, if not paid before the 1st April next, will, on that day, be put into the hands of the Alcalde for collection, without any exception.

WALTER C. WHITE

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830—9 4t

FERRY.

THE subscriber having taken the FERRY at the Town of Austin, assures the public that every attention will be given to it. Persons crossing must pay in hand, as no credit can possibly be given.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830-9tf.